

TRIBUTE TO HARRISON

LETTER WRITTEN BY THE LATE CLEM STUDEBAKER LAST MAY.

When He Notified Senator Fairbanks and General Foster He Had Given \$1,000 to the Monument Fund.

CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY

INTERESTING POLITICAL AND PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Relations of General Harrison and James G. Blaine Shown to Have Been Cordial.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The death of Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, calls to mind the warm personal friendship between him and the late Gen. Benjamin Harrison, which is forcibly illustrated by a letter written to Senator Charles W. Fairbanks and Gen. John W. Foster, last May. It is a valuable contribution to history which emphasizes Mr. Studebaker's keen interest in the Harrison monument fund. A few days ago Senator Fairbanks received a letter from a relative of the late Mr. Studebaker, in which the latter said:

"The purpose of this note is to inform you that when I left for Washington last Sunday week Mr. Studebaker charged me to deliver to you a message of his hope that the Harrison monument fund would continue to become a grand success and that you were at liberty to use the letter or any part of it that he sent to you regarding Gen. Harrison, his love for and association with him."

MR. STUDEBAKER'S LETTER.

The letter, because of its historical interest, is given entire:

"I owe you an apology for not sooner replying to your favor of April 13. A portion of the time I have been unable to attend to business on account of ill health, and when well enough have been very busy making arrangements to sail with Mrs. Studebaker for Europe on the 22d instant.

You say you have no doubt that I fully agree with you in the opinion that the friends of General Harrison should erect a suitable monument, and that it should be done without delay. You are right in this particular. I heartily agree with you in this matter, and I hereby offer my subscription in the amount that you have each subscribed, \$1,000. I will arrange for the payment of the same on my return from Europe in the fall. Should anything happen in the meantime, my sons will take care of the subscription for me.

There are, of course, many persons who knew General Harrison more intimately than I did. But I doubt if any had greater respect or admiration for him than I have always entertained. In this connection, if you will indulge me in a little retrospect concerning our friend who has passed away, it will at least afford me pleasure, and may prove of some interest to you.

My acquaintance with General Harrison dates from the period when he first began to take active political interest in the State. I do not recall the year, but he came to South Bend during a state campaign, under an arrangement to make afternoon and evening addresses. I was then, as now, very busily occupied in business, and expected to hear him in the evening only. I, however, thought I would call in the afternoon long enough to listen to his opening remarks. The result was that I became so absorbed in his address that I did not leave until it was over, and, of course, was glad to embrace the opportunity to hear him again in the evening. Even at that early day his talent was marked. The people were very much impressed with his speeches. His candor and earnestness won their confidence, and his argument and eloquence convinced and delighted every hearer.

Afterwards I was brought into relation with him in the adjustment of a will case in which he was professionally engaged, according me still further opportunity to know the man and take the measure of his character and ability.

AT NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Later, in 1880, in the national convention at Chicago, I met him again. This was the occasion of the great contest between Grant and Blaine. General Harrison was chairman of our state delegation. He was Blaine, while my sympathies and efforts were for General Grant. At this time I had frequent interviews with General Harrison. He was anxious that I should join the state delegation favorable to Mr. Blaine. At one of our private conferences he urged me to join their forces, and frankly said that he believed if Mr. Blaine were to receive the nomination, it would, in his opinion, enable him to secure the vice presidency. I expressed my regret at being compelled to assume an attitude that seemed to be unkind to his personal interests, but said that I thought it would be a great mistake for him to become Vice President; that willingness on his part to wait a little would result in the people calling him to something better—the presidency itself.

Again in 1888 I was a delegate at large to the national convention when General Harrison received the nomination for the presidency. I have always been thankful that I was afforded opportunity at this time to join with others in securing for this distinguished Indiana the nomination that resulted in making him the chief executive of the Nation. Judge Cushman, as you remember, had a following at the convention that, for a time, seemed to endanger the success of our candidate, but subsequent events fully justified, as I believe, the wisdom of our choice, and the State and the Nation were wiser thereby.

At next morning General Harrison shortly after his nomination. He telegraphed, asking me to come and see him, desiring my advice and assistance with reference to his campaign. Every interview which I had with him strengthened my first impressions concerning this man. He has been accused of coldness and selfishness, though I doubt if any, at this time, place such a superficial estimate upon him. The current of his nature ran too deep for effusiveness and loud professions. But he never lacked in generous feelings, consideration or real appreciation, for his energies were unflagging, his ideas lofty and statesmanlike. I am glad that I felt deeply honored by his confidence and desire for such as I could render him. He knew that I had no selfish ambitions to subvert, and that, indeed, my business would not admit of my aspiring to political position. The idea of reward in any sense was furthest from my thoughts, and no one was more surprised than myself when my wife read to me a notice of my appointment as one of the members of the Pan-American conference. I shall always feel very grateful to General Harrison for this mark of his partiality. The appointment was, perhaps, the only one in his gift that I could accept without detriment to my business. Whether the service I rendered as a member of this commission was of value to the country of course I cannot tell, but I know that the association which I enjoyed with the members of that congress and the six months' residence in Washington during the time, was very agreeable to me.

HARRISON AND BLAINE.

"The President was very solicitous that this congress should be organized, officered and conducted in a manner to serve successfully the interests intended to be promoted. An attempt was made to put forward Hon. W. H. Trescott as president of the congress. President Harrison was concerned over this. He sent for me and said as much, and desired me to see the other members and get them to pledge their support to Mr. Blaine. This was managed accordingly, and Mr. Blaine became the president of the congress. I think the selection was fortunate. Mr. Blaine was especially gifted in qualities necessary to harmonize certain jarring interests of the different South American representatives, which on more than one occasion would have seriously clashed but for the masterly tact, suavity and dignity of Mr. Blaine. I mention this matter, however, more particularly because it was charged at this very time that the President was jealous of Mr. Blaine, and envious of the regards of the people for him. I know, on the contrary, that he was a very warm and generous friend of the great premier.

"It was the first person to ride out with the President after his inauguration. In a vehicle we had furnished him, behind a high-spirited horse that one of his admirers had presented him, and I will not soon forget the merriment of that horse. Although I greatly enjoyed the flow of conversation with which the President occupied the time, my arms were so lame from holding the spirited horse that I had to give the evening to a season of liniment and rubbing instead of going with the President to dinner as I had been invited. I recall that one of the topics of the conversation during our drive was the Cabinet chosen by the President. General Harrison felt very proud of the selection he had made, believing that they would prove a strong body of able men who would command themselves to the people as quite as able and brilliant as any cabinet of his predecessors.

"The last time that I met the general, having an opportunity for an extended visit was on the occasion of the presentation of the silver service given by the State to the battleship Indiana. We were together at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York, and I had the pleasure of the company of himself and wife to the battleship and return to the hotel. Always, to me, he was the same, friendly and kind, without ostentation or condescension, entertaining, practical, instructive and charming. He lent grace and dignity to every position which he was called on to fill. His statesmanship was broad and exalted, his mind active and clear, his judgment discriminating and fair, his sympathies warm and active, his mental and physical resources abundant, his eloquence a marvel, and his integrity unquestioned. I am proud to have known him and have enjoyed in some degree his confidence and esteem. He proved himself a worthy representative in his illustrious line, and it is fitting, according to the State in which he was born, and which will forever enjoy distinction because of his attainments and labors in the profession and law, and the department of politics and government, should make such return as it may in the erection of marble or bronze to commemorate his virtues and his work. I shall join you in this labor of love cheerfully and gratefully. Very sincerely yours, 'CLEM STUDEBAKER.'

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

WITHIN TWENTY YEARS ITS METHODS HAVE GREATLY CHANGED.

An Evolution That Has Come About Slowly Through Simple Business Reasons.

MORE COMPLICATIONS NOW

WESTERN STOCKMEN HAVE BECOME ALLIES OF THE FARMERS.

More Brains, More Money and as Much Brawn as Ever Needed in the Business.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Shortly after the Episcopal gathering in San Francisco a great New York bishop journeyed eastward across the plains in company with the owner of "cattle upon a thousand hills." "Those are mine," remarked the cattleman to the bishop, pointing to a great herd of cattle ranging in a Colorado valley. "Ah," he said thoughtfully. "I don't see how you get them ready for market." The cattleman smiled. It was a long story to tell the bishop, and the cattleman, being of few words, bided his time.

The next day the limited train was speeding through the beautiful farming region of eastern Nebraska. The bishop was keenly alive to all he saw. Great cornfields spread away for miles over the rolling country and openings were dotted with herds of fat cattle which looked prime for the butcher.

"These Nebraska cattle look much better than your cattle in Colorado," said the bishop, fingering his eyeglasses and turning his kindly and unworried glance toward his companion in an inquiring way.

"The cattle there are mine, too," said the cattleman briefly. "They were back there six months ago," and he jerked his thumb towards the west to indicate Colorado. "We grow 'em out there and finish them in transit. They are on the way to Chicago by easy stages, eating the corn and hay of the farmers as they go. They will be in Chicago in thirty days ready for the butcher. It takes six months or more to go from the range to the market now. It used to take six days."

And thus the bishop absorbed in a practical way, but without grasping its full significance, the change which has come over the range cattle industry since the days when President Roosevelt was a deputy sheriff on the banks of the Medora river in Dakota.

In the early times it took money, daring and physical endurance to be a successful range man. To-day it takes more money, a liberal supply of brains, keen business instincts and experience to make a success in the same line. The question of physical endurance and daring spirit is not so important, but as a rule the men who succeed to-day are of the big frame, indomitable spirit, venturesome disposition, and prompt action, as of old, for the breadth of the prairies and close contact with nature in her wildest flights of fancy seems either to make that kind of men or else she eliminates the others from her list of favorites.

AN INVENTOR'S TROUBLES.

Reason Why His Smoke-Consumer Came to Naught.

From "Max Adler's" "Captain Blunt." McCann. "Ah! there was a grand thing! One of the most useful inventions ever devised by man! I do seem to have the worst luck! Of course you heard of that failure?"

"No, I thought it was successful," said the captain.

"So it was, mechanically; but not commercially; that is, not in my hands. I worked on it for a long time, and I suggested a more than a century ago by Benjamin Franklin, and I prepared a furnace that would have forced perfect combustion—not a bit of smoke from the softest coal. Now, doctor, when you remember that every particle of smoke that comes from a chimney is fuel and stands for dollars; and when you think of the waste going on only in great cities like London you can see for yourself that there is big money in a successful smoke-consumer, let alone the advantage to be derived from keeping the atmosphere clear and clean."

"Of course," said Dr. Quick.

"Well, I had my company actually organized and all going along nicely. One day we arranged for a trial of the furnace in the presence of a number of experts and mill-owners, and particularly of a committee of the Institute of Science. In two minutes there was an explosion which shook the foundations of the everlasting hills. I could not imagine what was the matter, but the crowd of experts scattered, and any manufacturer in the State would not have put his name to a patent in mail to start with as to adopt my smoke-consumer. But I know now what was the matter and it was no fault of the machine."

"What was it?" asked the captain.

"I feel morally certain—I can't prove it in a court of justice, of course—but I am morally certain that Hunsicker, the vice president of the company, put a charge of gunpowder into the flue behind the grate-burner."

"What for?" inquired Captain Blunt.

"He had been all around trying to buy up a majority of the stock, and he failed. When the disaster occurred most of the holders were ready to give it to him; some of them would have paid him to take it away. He got possession of 50 per cent of the stock, froze me out, made another public experiment with his machine, successful results; got a certificate from the Institute of Science and a gold medal and written testimonials from thirty-four prominent manufacturers. He now has branch agencies in every State and in Mexico and has an agent in every town in Great Britain. But where am I? Out that's where I am. I wouldn't have taken \$100,000 for that patent, but I never got a cent except what I had to charge off."

THE NEAREST GUESS.

Tom—How is it that you got the highest mark in Natural History when you answered that a quadruped had three legs? Dick—Because all the other boys said two legs.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BUY PRESENTS NOW—WE CAN WAIT ON YOU. AVOID THE LATER CROWDS

GEORGE J. MAROTT

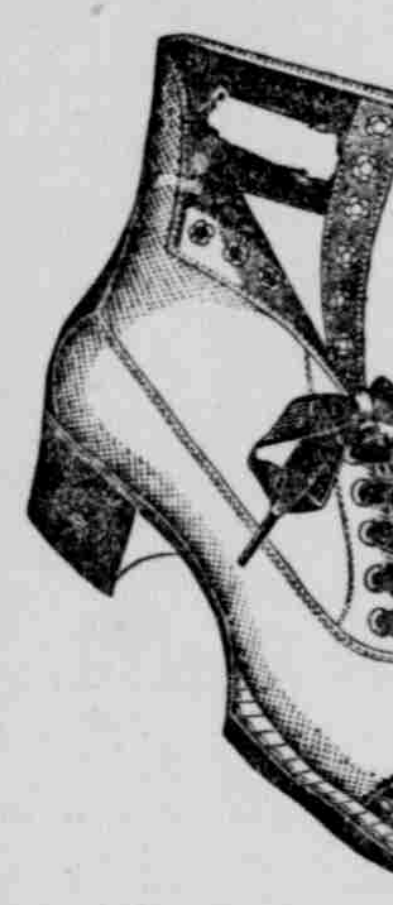
26 and 28 East Washington Street

Special Selling of High-Grade Shoes

DON'T WAIT TILL THE LAST MINUTE. WE'LL BE CROWDED. SPECIAL ATTENTION NOW

HOLIDAY SHOPPING this year will break all previous records. Times are prosperous, and people feel like buying appropriate and useful gift mementos. Buying presents is a pleasure if engaged in early, but the pushing and pulling of the throngs a day or two before Christmas is not conducive to a spirit of good nature, and it is absolutely impossible to give the service to the dense crowds that will throng our store. Nothing gained by waiting. Prices will be no lower later. Our stock, the best retailed, our prices the lowest, and the buyers are going to come in on us in overwhelming numbers.

Holiday Footwear Offers



Women's Bench-Made Shoes \$3.50

We've about 25 styles for you to choose from and they are not the kind of shoes you've been used to buying for \$3.50 or even \$4.50.

Ordinarily you would pay \$5.00

Women's Patents, Enamels, Box Calf and Vici Leathers, button and lace, extension and close edge soles. All style heels, only

\$3.50

Women's Hand-Sewed Shoes \$2.98

About 30 styles for your selection, that's about 25 more than other stores carry. Shoes that you've been used to paying more money for—styles that are correct and shoes that are strictly reliable.

Patent Kids, Enamels, Vici and Dongola Leathers—made for dress or street wear. High and low heels, wide or close edge soles, yellow line or rope stitching. Shoes that look like and will wear like \$4.00 shoes

\$2.98



Men's Bench-Made Shoes \$3.50

We have 35 distinct styles here for you to pick from—more style, more wear, than half the so-called \$5.00 shoes—Patent Kids, Vici Leathers, Chrome Tanned Box Calf and soft Vici Kid, extension or close edge soles, yellow or yellow stitching, the very latest dress and business styles. Your choice of 35 styles....

\$3.50

Men's Strictly Hand-Made Shoes \$2.98

Some 28 styles of Men's Fashionable Footwear, exclusive styles and only found at this store—such values that are really remarkable. Enamels, Patents of all kinds, Box Calf and Vici Kid—the very newest designs for dress and street wear. No place but here....

\$2.98

\$2.48 SPECIAL **\$2.48**
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress and Street Shoes in all the most fashionable shapes—values that cannot be duplicated in this or any other city. We only ask you to see them and be your own judge.

Holiday Slippers



Women's fine felt Juliet and Slippers, leather soles, all colors and kinds, immense assortment.....

98c

Women's Satin Kimono Slippers, fur trimmed, all colors, Louis heels.....

\$1.35



Men's Holiday Slippers, Everett, Opera and Columbia styles, red, chocolate, white and black.....

98c

Men's Holiday Slippers, all styles and colors, kid lined.....

\$1.25

Other styles, \$1.48 to \$2.98.

THIS GREAT STORE IS IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE and our prices absolutely the lowest and stock unlimited. Purchases will be held for future delivery if so desired. Mail orders filled.

GEORGE J. MAROTT, 26 and 28 E. Washington St.

a high corral. In the desperately severe and blinding snowstorms of the plains the range cattle were driven against these fences and corrals or frequently sought shelter behind them. They would often stand in these places until they starved to death, and the farmer, pitying their condition and disregarding the fact that they did not belong to him, would, when feeding his own cattle, throw a little bunch of hay over the corral fence to these miserable, dying animals from the range.

DISCOURAGED KINDNESS.

It was a mistaken kindness in the eyes of the cattle owners, for having once obtained a bit of food at the hands of a humane rancher, the range animal would stay there the rest of the winter or until it starved to death, in the expectation of receiving further bounty. The most desirable quality in a range animal was considered the ability to rustle for food where it was extremely difficult to get, and the farmers and the cattlemen made immense profits when the farmers discouraged stray cattle from hustling for themselves. It was not uncommon to see notices posted in various places warning the ranchers under extreme penalty to refrain from feeding range cattle, and these notices would be signed by either the round-up association itself, or by some cattlemen whose power was recognized throughout his country.

There are still certain sections of the West where these conditions prevail, but they are now extremely limited to area. New methods have been adopted which, while they may sound more humane and thus receive endorsement from those who saw only the cruel side of the range cattle business, are also more satisfactory and profitable to the owner of the cattle than those which prevailed in the earlier days of the business. It is not humanity alone, or perhaps in any degree, which has brought about the change in the handling of range cattle. The old methods are now impossible of application in many places, owing to the fencing up of the water supply and the overgrazing of the range. It is also recognized that the old methods are easily extravagant and unbusinesslike, unprofitable, as compared with those which are now generally in force.

To-day the owner of a big herd of cattle either owns, leases or otherwise controls a large body of land. He may range a large number of cattle on the public domain, but from his own land he cuts as much hay as possible and pastures the weaker cattle, cows and calves during the weaker critical season of the year, which is the last half of the winter and the early spring. The amount of hay he buys is only limited by the amount he can get at reasonable price, for he finds more money in raising a thousand head of well-developed cattle of good blood and always in fair condition, thus showing a very small percentage of loss, than he did in owning ten thousand head of inferior stock, with a small percentage of calves and a loss account at the end of the year, which often reached from 50 to 60 per cent. of his entire herd.

It has been said that more money is made by an Eastern farmer, say in Wisconsin, out of three or four hundred head of sheep, carefully herded and liberally fed, than is made by a Western sheep owner with a herd of two hundred, who trusts to Providence to bring him favorable seasons and a small percentage of loss. This is undoubtedly true, and is even more so in the cattle business. The Western rancher who has a liberal supply of land and an irrigated field from which he can harvest an ample supply of hay can take one hundred head of cattle and make a generous income from his comparatively small herd with a sureness and a profit which is impossible to the man who owns a thousand head of cattle, drifting from one range to another, trusting to the

winds to clear the prairies of snow and to openings in fences to find a place to water.

THEY WANT LEGISLATION.

The cattle men of the West, representing the range industry, now recognize the desirability of controlling exclusive use of United States free range, and are appealing to Congress to enact a law allowing them to lease the public lands. They have raised an alarm as to the beef supply of the future, making the assertion that if the range industry perished meat would come high to the American consumer. In making this appeal the Western cattle men understate the intelligence of the people as represented in Congress, for it is easy enough to ascertain that more beef comes to the Chicago markets from the densely settled area of Illinois than from all the range country of the West. It is the man who can pasture, feed and care for the live stock who furnishes the beef to the markets of the United States. It is a recognized proposition, impossible of controversy, that if the Western ranges of to-day were occupied by home builders and small farmers they would be capable of furnishing ten times or more the live stock which is now shipped from them. The settlement and cultivation of the Western States is to the interest of the Eastern consumer, and not for monopoly by range men, who allow twenty-five acres of prairie for the support of one cow. Failures in the cattle business have been very numerous during the past few years, and, as a rule, it will be found that these failures have resulted from lack of ability to realize the changes which have come into the industry.

It takes a man of brains and ability to handle any business in which a hundred thousand dollars is invested. It takes a man of more than usual ability, brains and foresight to successfully conduct for any term of years a range cattle business representing that amount of investment. To realize upon his capital and labor the success of a range cattle man of to-day must thoroughly understand the sources of supply of young stock, must recognize the demand for improved blood and the profit there is in the grading up of his cattle. He must arrange for their breeding and for their support to a productive age upon

the prairies of the West. He must see that they reach the corn belt at just the right time to get best returns for a minimum amount of feed and that they finish this perfecting process at such a date as to yield from the market a profitable price. A man of ordinary ability and industry can run a merchandise business with average success without serious fear of trouble. To conduct a business such as the raising and marketing of cattle requires more than these qualities. It is a business which in all its ramifications extends over many States. It is affected by foreign trade and by domestic prosperity or hard times. It is closely allied with the agricultural interests and largely dependent upon them for its success. A successful and well-informed cattlemen, dealing with the range and with the Eastern market, is one of the best informed all-around citizens this country can show. In addition to his ability as a business man he is enterprising, daring, energetic and industrious. All who fail in these qualities are gradually succumbing to the law of the survival of the fittest.

The importance of the range cattle business is declining rapidly, but the importance of the ranch and farm cattle industry is increasing in tremendous ratio, for each census reveals additional millions of Americans who demand a quota of meat in their rations. No people in the world are so well fed, and no people in the world eat so much meat per capita. The American workingman is poor indeed who does not have meat upon his table every day in the year, and yet the average workingman in Europe considers himself fortunate if he has meat once a week. It has been possible to supply the increasing demand of this Nation and its foreign trade because of the spread of farms into that area of the United States which was formerly devoted to vast herds of range cattle.

The decline of the range industry per se is a beneficent feature of our domestic expansion, for it has declined by reason of the encroachment of more intensive methods, and it is a guarantee that the American people will not get meat hungry, even though the population of the country is doubled within the next fifty years.

J. D. WHELFLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS BATH

Is an up-to-date luxury which you have your bathroom fittings. They give comfort and convenience that were unknown in years not long ago. The most surprising thing about them is not merely that they are so elegant, but that such elegance can be had at such a small cost. Let us make you an estimate.

C. Aneshaensel & Co.

The leading Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

29-33 East Ohio Street.

Welsbach Lights

Taken care of by the year without extra charge.

The New Universal Welsbach Burner will be installed in residences throughout the city. Repair on notification for One Year Without additional charge at a price of \$1.75. Saves 80% per cent. cost of lighting.

E. J. HERRINGTON

Phones 343 and 185

139 E. Market St.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!! Ice Cream!!!

POPULAR PRICES

The R. W. Furnas Ice Cream Co.

131 and 133 N. Alabama St.

W. B. BURFORD

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

INVITATIONS CARDS

Programs Crests, Dies, Fine Stationery

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

EDUCATIONAL

Indianapolis Business University

Car trade mark. Shun imitations.

Enter Day or Night Schools

Get Catalog. N. Penn. When Block. E. J. HERR, Pres.

VORLES' BUSINESS COLLEGE

Second largest and giving half rate to make it largest in the world. Write to-day.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. C. I. FLETCHER.

RESIDENCE—102 North Pennsylvania street.

OFFICE—712 South Meridian street.

Office Hours—9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone—Residence, 427; office, 1993.

DR. J. F. SPAUNHURST.

Register—Osteop. this Phys. clin.

Treats successfully all forms of chronic disease, restores many so-called incurables, and invites all who suffer to investigate. Lady, Osteopath for ladies. Old Phone 280. Res. 182 Argabasta st. Phone, green 801.

Fifth Floor, Stevenson Bldg. 229-530.

DR. EMERSON DRULEY

SPECIALIST IN OPTIC

Eyes Examined Glasses Fitted

229 1/2 West Ave. First 2nd floor



A SURE WINNER.

Manager—I am getting up a show that will make a tremendous hit.

Friend—Real rainstorm, real sawmill, etc., I suppose?

Manager—No; real actors.